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COMMENT OF
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Singapore Feud

MR David Marshall, the Singapore Chief Minister, is a dour fighter. It was said before the elections which carried his Labour Front party to power that he would have made an ideal leader of the opposition largely because of his forceful, spirited nature, his fierce idealism and because his legal training had cast him irrevocably in the role of the underdog's champion.

It was then felt that a conservative or, at worst, a liberal government would be elected. The pundits were upset, however, and Mr Marshall became Chief Minister. Whatever misgivings he may have had about this task, he soon discovered that his natural propensities would not be wasted.

In his first six months in office he has shown commendable tenacity in the face of difficulties. From many adversities have come triumph. This is largely because he tends habitually to overestimate his opposition, and because his own personality dictates a natural preference for fighting dragons to charming snakes.

In a characteristically hard-hitting speech on Saturday, Mr Marshall told the disident wing of his Labour Front that there would be no concessions to the Communists. He would not recognise the party, nor would he lift security regulations. To what extent this will alienate the support of the rebel faction, it is difficult to say.

There is, of course, the possibility of a breakaway which would weaken Mr Marshall's party in the Legislative Council, and it would be unfortunate if the Chief Minister then had to lean to the right for support of his policies. It would inevitably provoke charges that his independence had been compromised.

The essential strength of Mr Marshall at the moment lies in the fact that he has found a middle way between the strict security measures enforced by the former colonial government and the appeasement policies advocated by Mr Lee Kuan Yew of the People's Action Party and his allies on the left; and with these measures he appears to have found fairly widespread support among the population.

MR Marshall knows it would be a crass folly to restrict the government's powers to deal with the Communists any further. He has associated himself with the policies of Tengku Abdul Rahman in Malaya and in the Malayan peninsula, but this has evidently failed. There is now talk of a meeting with the Communist leader Chin Peng to discuss an ending of the emergency.

It is not known what proposals the two ministers intend putting to the Communist leader but if they are wise they will confine themselves to an explanation of the amnesty offer and nothing more. It would be foolish to hope that a really satisfactory agreement of co-existence will emerge, even though Communist doubletalk may suggest an identity of views on Malaya's future.

Mr Marshall showed in his speech on Saturday that he has no illusions of an easy solution to the Communist problem and that in refusing to permit peace only on his own terms. This is a heartening sign. But it is to be hoped he succeeds in drumming this fact into the heads of everyone in his party; that unless the two governments make it clear that an amnesty is the only offer being made, there will be grave danger ahead, and certainly no real peace.

Buraimi Oasis Dispute: Action By Saudi Arabia

Cairo, Oct. 30.

Saudi Arabia tonight called for an emergency meeting of the Arab League's political committee to discuss the occupation of the Buraimi oasis by British-backed troops.

British-led troops of the Sultan of Muscat, and the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi on Wednesday reoccupied the oasis, believed to be rich in oil deposits. Saudi Arabia claims it.

The troops moved in following last month's breakdown on arbitration hearings before an international tribunal in Geneva. Saudi Arabia is now considering bringing Britain's alleged breakdown before the United Nations.

Life Imprisonment For Peron Is Demanded

Buenos Aires, Oct. 30.

The National Investigation Committee demanded today that ex-President Juan D. Peron be imprisoned for life as a "traitor"—a charge that may lead to efforts to extradite him from Paraguay.

The commission asked Federal Judge Luis Botet to act on its charge that Peron, former Vice President Alberto Teissiere and some 250 Peronist ex-Congressmen are all guilty of "crimes against the constitution."

All of the accused are "infamous traitors" who should be imprisoned for life for their repeated grants of special powers to Peron and his associates in violation of Article 20 of the Argentine constitution, the commission said.

(Article 20 forbids the National Legislature to place the "life, honour or fortune of any Argentine at the mercy of the Government or of any individual.")

The charges as they stand, accusing Peron and his henchmen of political crimes, do not provide grounds for extradition. If Botet should uncover evidence implicating Peron in the common crimes of his associates, however, the Paraguayan Government could be asked to surrender him for trial.

At the same time, it was reported that the military court appointed two weeks ago to decide whether the deposed dictator's son for high-school girls constituted "conduct unbecoming an officer" will publish its report tomorrow.

Reported Decision

Informed sources said the "tribunal of honour" has decided that Peron, who was this country's highest ranking General as well as its President, should be deprived of his rank and forbidden to wear the uniform.

Except for the ex-President himself, most of the persons accused by the investigation committee are among the scores of Peronists, large and small, who were arrested when the regime was overthrown by a revolution last month.

The committee announced today that one suspect has been released and another arrested in its continuing investigation of Peronist financial irregularities.

Ronald Richter, the Austrian scientist who headed Peron's \$72,500,000 "atomic programme," was set free after the investigators decided he was not to blame for the complete failure of Argentina's nuclear research efforts.

Promoter Gaoled

At the same time, Israel Pice, noted boxing promoter and owner of the huge Luna Park Stadium, was gaoled after preliminary investigation indicated he may have been mixed up in the promotion of a proposed monument in memory of Peron's late wife, Eva.

Retired Maj.-Gen. Edelmo Farrell, who served as President for three years after the 1943 revolution that swept Peron's "colonels clique" to power, protested yesterday against the assumption that Peron was the "power behind the throne" during his administration.

(Sir Anthony Eden, the British Prime Minister, said the much disputed oasis had been taken over because the arbitration proceedings had broken down and added that "bribery and intimidation on a wide scale had taken place in the disputed area.")

Emir Faisal, the Saudi Arabian crown prince and Prime Minister, had charged Britain with "imperialistic designs" on the oasis. He is now in Cairo for talks with Egyptian leaders and the signing last week of a defence pact between the two countries.

THE REASON WHY

Britain has told the United Nations Security Council that she ordered troops into the disputed Buraimi oasis last week because she "had no other means of honouring obligations to the two Arab rulers concerned."

The two Arab rulers are the Sultan of Muscat and the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi whose Persian Gulf states—both in treaty relations with Britain—have been in a long dispute with Saudi Arabia over the oil-rich Buraimi oasis.

Britain stated her point of view in a letter sent last night by Sir Pierson Dixon, the British delegate to the United Nations, to the President of the Security Council, M. Herve Alphand.

The letter criticised the Saudi Arabian government as "the more willing now to reach an equitable solution by arbitration than they were previously by negotiation."—Reuter.

QUIET, BUT MENACING

Amman, Oct. 30.

M. Albert Grand, of the United Nations truce supervision organisation, said today that the situation in the Gaza strip was quiet but that both the Egyptians and Israelis were bringing up reinforcements and tension was increasing.

There have been three clashes in the troubled border area between Egypt and Israel in the last five days.

M. Grand told reporters today that General E. L. M. Burns, the chief truce supervisor, had submitted a note to Egyptian and Israeli representatives at United Nations headquarters in New York. It stressed the necessity for a return to normal life in the Gaza strip and the El Ajl zone to the south. The number of United Nations observers on the borders will be increased from six to 14.—Reuter.

Border Shootings

London, Oct. 30.

Israel Radio said tonight Egyptian army outposts this afternoon opened machinegun and mortar fire on an Israeli army patrol in the Nirim area in northwestern Negev.

The radio said the patrol did not return the fire and suffered no casualties. Elsewhere in the Negev-Israeli area a military patrol today opened fire against a group of armed Egyptians, who had crossed the armistice line. The Egyptians withdrew to their side of the line, the radio added.—Reuter.

Arms Factories Offer To Sudan

Cairo, Oct. 30.

The newspaper Al Ahram said here today Czechoslovakia had offered to build arms and ammunition factories in the Sudan. The offer was made to the Sudan government.—Reuter.

Plane Dumps Hydrogen Gas Containers

Tokyo, Oct. 31.

A giant US Air Force Flying Boxcar about to crash on Saturday dumped containers of highly inflammable hydrogen gas near a Japanese town of 5,000, the Air Force said today.

Japanese reports said one of the hydrogen containers blew up a farmhouse. There were no injuries.

The lightened load enabled the plane to land safely. At least eight of the containers of inflammable hydrogen gas were dumped near the Japanese town of Kakogawa, some 300 miles south of Tokyo.—United Press.

BOMB THROWN AT TAVERN

Terrorists Active
In Cyprus

Nicosia, Oct. 30.

A terrorist bomb in Famagusta tonight shattered the entrance of the British-owned Crown Tavern while about 15 British soldiers sat at the bar. Shots were fired at the terrorist who threw the bomb, but he escaped.

Two military cars parked outside were damaged. There were no casualties.

The explosion was the fifth terrorist bomb attack in Cyprus today. There have been three in Famagusta and one each in Kyrenia and Limassol.

There was no dusk to dawn curfew in Famagusta tonight for the first time in ten days.—Reuter.

HARDING IN LONDON

London, Oct. 30.

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, said here tonight that it would take some time to eliminate the island's terrorists.

He was speaking to reporters at London Airport a few minutes after he arrived to report on the situation to the British government.

The basis of the terrorism, he added, was the organisation Eoka and it was difficult to say how strong it was or how far its ramifications went.

Field Marshal Harding's visit was arranged before he left London a month ago to take up the Governorship of Cyprus.

"I shall discuss all aspects of the problem with the government—political, security and future plans for developing and improving social and economic conditions," he added.

He is expected to report to the Colonial Secretary, Mr Alan Lennox-Boyd, tomorrow.—Reuter.

Sultan's Decision Welcomed

Paris, Oct. 30.

A statement welcoming Sultan Ben Arafa's decision to renounce his rights to the Moroccan Throne was published tonight by the French Government.

The statement said: "The Government of France, with satisfaction, notes the possibilities which present themselves to the Sultan of Morocco a calm and well ordered evolution within the renewed framework of a permanent co-operation with France."

The Government's statement, published following Ben Arafa's letter to President Rene Coty, said: "The constant aim of the policy that France has always followed in Morocco has been to pacify and unify the country around the Moroccan Throne."

"France has applied herself to putting an end to dissensions and the fever of passions so as to achieve a constructive and modernising action in a unity of minds and efforts."

"The Aix-Les-Bains talks and the Amicable agreements correspond to these basic principles."—France-Press.

Teargas Breaks Up Demonstration

Tangier, Oct. 31.

Police threw teargas bombs last night against stone-throwing Moroccan demonstrators in the Palais de France in the centre of the city.—Reuter.

The Royal Romance: Decision This Week

OFFICIAL STATEMENT EXPECTED

London, Oct. 30.

An official statement on whether or not Princess Margaret intends to marry Group Captain Peter Townsend is generally expected to be issued this week.

The expectation is based on the fact that little time is left to settle the mounting uncertainty before the airman returns from leave to Brussels, where he is air attache; he is due back on November 7.

Between now and then he and the Princess will have only a few hours in which they can meet for Princess Margaret has a number of official engagements during the week.

For this reason it is widely thought that the couple may have reached a fateful decision this weekend at Uckfield House, Sussex, where they are the guests of Lord and Lady Rupert Nevill.

Police with dogs patrolled the 76-acre estate keeping watch for intruders—particularly press photographers. Police radio cars kept on the move around lanes circling the estate while constables checked up on the identities of all callers to the house.

MISS CHURCH

Princess Margaret and Townsend caused surprise by not, as far as is known, attending any church service. They rarely miss a Sunday service normally. During their first weekend together—with friends at Blinfield, Berkshire—a fortnight ago—the Princess interrupted her stay to drive 10 miles to a private royal service at Windsor.

A crowd of several hundred signifiers and pressmen waited all day in intermittent rain and sunshine in the hope of seeing them. By midnight the crowd began to break up asconsolety.

Tomorrow the Princess is due back at Clarence House, her London home. There she will be joined by the Queen Mother, who has been weekending at Windsor. Back in London too will be the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, who are spending the weekend at Drumkillo, Scotland with the Master of Eglinton, the Queen's cousin. They will start travelling back tonight.—Reuter.

System Lauded But Not Adopted

Paris, Oct. 30.

A former French cabinet minister today proposed that France adopt an election system similar to that of Britain because "nowhere in the world is there a parliament so effective, strong and healthy."

"It is up to us to adopt the same system for the benefit of France," M. Raymond Marcellin, a Conservative deputy, said in the National Assembly.

He made his proposal as an amendment to the government's election bill but the deputies defeated his motion by 330 votes to 183.

The object of the present debate in the Assembly is to decide when the next French elections shall be held and to decide what voting system shall be used.

Shortly before 11 p.m. GMT the Assembly rejected a motion to take into consideration any other amendment which wanted the return in a modified form of the present electoral system. This project was defeated by 328 votes against 277.

The assembly then adjourned until 8 a.m. GMT tomorrow.—Reuter.

OFF TO PARIS

Paris, Oct. 30.

The four members of the Moroccan Throne Council will fly to Paris from Rabat tomorrow morning. It was reported here tonight that their departure had been planned for this morning but was cancelled due to bad weather.—France-Press.

Treaty-Making Time In Middle East

Cairo, Oct. 30.

The Red Sea kingdom of the Yemen is to sign a treaty "of friendship and good neighbourly relations" with Russia here tomorrow, it was announced today.

Imam Ahmed, the King of the Yemen, has authorised the Yemeni Minister in Cairo, Abdel Rahman Abu Taleb, to sign the treaty on behalf of his country. The Soviet Ambassador, Mr Daniel Solod will sign for Russia at the Yemeni Legation.

The Yemen, 75,000 square miles, is a sovereign state with a coastline along the Red Sea bordering Saudi Arabia on the north and west and Aden, a British colony, and the Aden protectorate, on the south.

The decision to renew the 1927 treaty of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Yemen, to strengthen their trade and economic relations, and to exchange diplomatic representatives was taken here on Oct. 17. The treaty expires last year.

Britain concluded an agreement on economic co-operation with the Yemen in January, 1951.—Reuter.

It is thought here that the main obstacle to the conclusion of a military pact is the attitude of the Jordan army. This is regarded by Arabs as being under foreign command, political circles here said.

The Arab Legion, which forms the nucleus of Jordan's armed forces, is commanded by Lieutenant-General John Glubb. It has a few British officers but is mainly Arab-led. Jordan also has a national guard.—Reuter.

Soldiers Injured By Grenade

Rabat, Oct. 30.

Two French soldiers on an evening pass were slightly wounded in a terrorist grenade attack here this evening. The grenade was thrown at a group of soldiers waiting in the European sector of Rabat for a bus to take them back to the Sale Airbase. The terrorist managed to escape.

In the Arab quarter of Fez, nine Moroccan were wounded six of them seriously, when a grenade was thrown into an ex-servicemen's cafe this evening. The attacker escaped.—France-Press.

THREE DROWNED

Beiluno, Italy, Oct. 30.

Two brothers, Ettore Marabon, 29, and Giuseppe, 28, and their sister, Bruno, 35, were drowned when Ettore committed suicide by throwing himself into a lake near here and the other two dived in to try to save him.—China Mail Special.

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Pure Silk Emb'd Blouses	\$19-	\$14.50
Men's Pyjamas (Full Sizes)	\$8.50	\$6.50

AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS

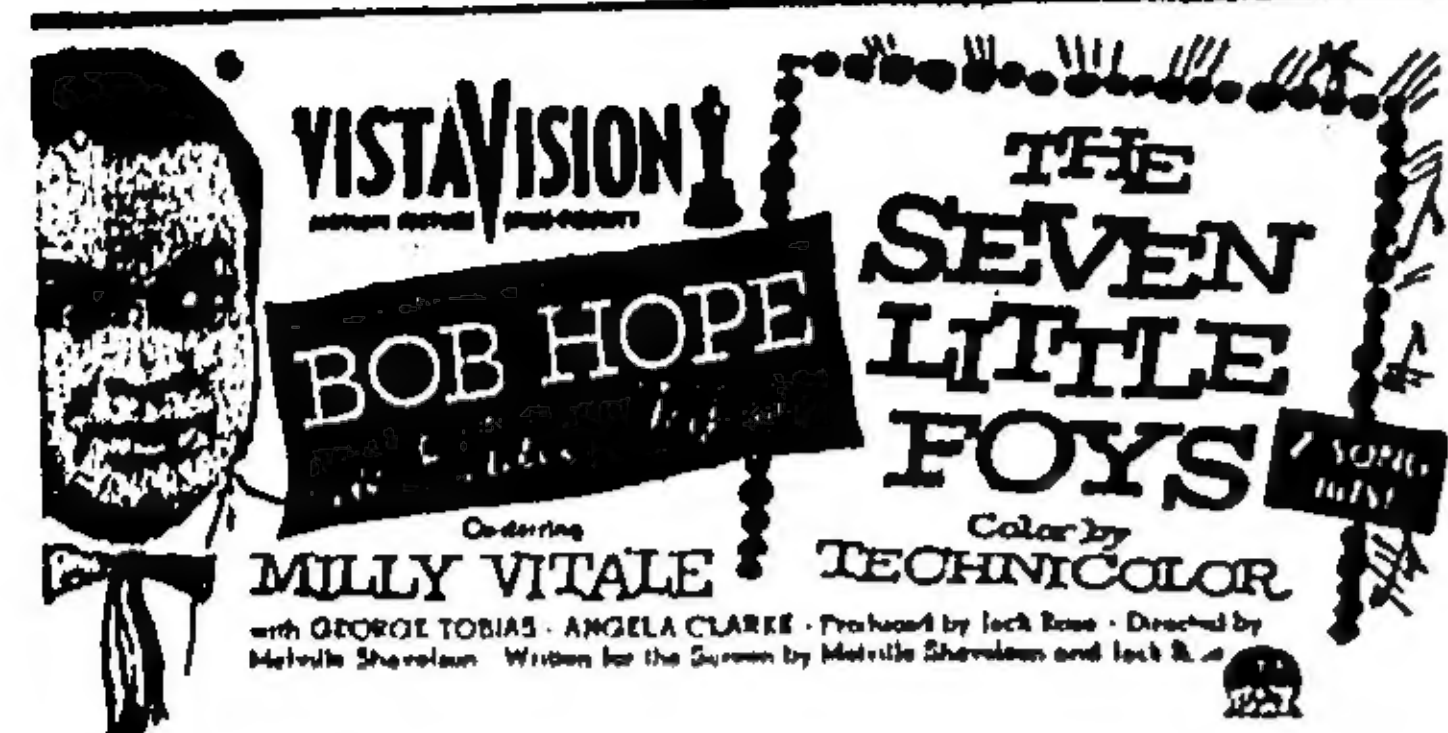
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EX-SULTAN'S LAST DAYS IN EXILE?

Ben Youssef Leaves For France

MOROCCAN CROWDS
DEMONSTRATE

Beauvallon, France, Oct. 30.
Ex-Sultan of Morocco Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef flew from far-off Madagascar today in a trip to France that might well mean his return to the throne after two years in exile.

Ben Youssef and two wives, two "semi-wives" and 21 concubines were expected to arrive at dawn tomorrow at the Hotel du Golf in this French Riviera resort village.

Hotel servants—including all the local soccer team who had to call off their game today to work overtime—were preparing the pink-plaster hotel's 120 rooms and installing a television set.

Sultan ben Moulay Arafa, ben Youssef's uncle, was reported ready to abdicate completely. He "faded away" a month ago after two years of unpopular rule.

In the native quarters of French Morocco, crowds waving pictures of ben Youssef and green-stained banners of the Shrifian empire danced and cheered through the narrow streets.

1,800 Lives Lost

They were celebrating not only the Muslim festival of Mouloud—the birthday of the prophet Mohamed—but the ever more likely return of ben Youssef.

Nationalist terrorism, which has claimed the lives of some 1,800 Frenchmen and Moroccans in shootings, bombings and stabbings since the French de-throned ben Youssef, had all but disappeared—for the moment.

Ten battalions of French troops (about 6,000 men) were cleaning out the remnants of the native "commandos" who revolted about a month ago in the barren Rif mountains. In Marrakesh, the 84-year-old Pasha el Glaoui, who master-minded the pro-Nationalist Sultan's ouster two years ago and later reformed, was reported ill in his reddish-stone palace.

Unify Spirits

He stuck stubbornly to his sudden about-face of last Tuesday when he had said, "Only the prompt return of Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef can pacify and unify spirits and hearts."

In Paris, the government of Premier Edgar Faure, which granted limited concessions to the Nationalists but promised to keep ben Youssef in exile, kept silent on whether his next stop after the French Riviera would be his old palace in Rabat.

When ben Arafa left Rabat a month ago, French President Rene Coty assured him, "This does not at all mean you are renouncing your rights and prerogatives."

The restoration (of ben Youssef) is rendered legally impossible by the terms of your decision," M. Coty added.

But ben Arafa's former chief of protocol, Sir Abdel Rahman el Hajoul (who fed police in a white Cadillac during ben Arafa's ouster crisis) and Captain Mohammed Ousir, aide de camp to the French Resident General in Rabat, called on ben Arafa yesterday.

Renouncing Rights

Reliable sources said the Sultan gave el Hajoul a message to President Coty announcing that he was renouncing all his rights to the Shrifian throne.

Such a message could legally clear the way for ben Youssef to reign again—provided the French Government approved.

And this seemed likely, with the vast majority of Moroccans supporting ben Youssef and even the die-hard "French Presence" movement apparently ready to back-track like the Pasha of Marrakesh.

Meanwhile, ben Youssef's four-engined DC-6 of the French "International Air Transport" line touched down at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, en route to the south of France.

The handsome 47-year-old Sultan was in a mellow mood when his 10-car entourage arrived at Madagascar's Arivonimamo Airport today after a 75-mile flight from Antsirabe.

For 21 months, ben Youssef and his harem had lived in the "Hotel Terminus"—a name once considered amusingly appropriate.

Said ben Youssef before taking off for France, "I take with me the fondest memory of Madagascar."

Different Circumstances

"This memory would obviously have been happier if the circumstances of my stay had been different."

"I chose the Cote d'Azur (on the French Riviera) because the climate, definitely Mediterranean, reminds me of Morocco. I am used to it. There are vines and olive trees."

"My exile is ending on the festival of Mouloud. It began on the Muslim New Year's Day. I can only ascribe this coincidence to the grace of God."

Then the Sultan's party climbed into the gleaming DC-6. Ben Youssef wore his customary hood and djellabah. His wives and concubines wore veils and blue or grey djellababes. But his three daughters wore Western suits and dresses and his two sons wore Glen-plaid business suits.

Eighty trunks were going by ship. The Sultan lightened his luggage by giving the sewing machines he bought for his wives to the Brazzaville Lepers' hospital and his children's toys to an orphanage.

En route to or already in Nice, where the Sultan is expected to land tomorrow, were emissaries from the Moroccan Democratic Independence Party and from the Throne Council appointed by the French Government to form a government.

First Floor

The Moroccan Premier-designate ben Slimane, flown from Rabat to France today, was expected to call on the Sultan before or after talks with M. Faure and his Cabinet.

Last-minute preparations at the Hotel du Golf for the Sultan's arrival included arrangement of 150,000 francs worth of flowers and a truckload of Moroccan carpets specially sent from Paris. A bouquet of flowers and a small bottle of perfume were placed in each of the second-floor rooms set aside for the Sultan's 21 concubines, while dolls were placed in each of his daughter's rooms.

The Sultan, his two wives and daughters will occupy the entire first floor of the hotel, while the rest of the establishment will be devoted to his entourage.

Flowers were massed on the terrace of the hotel, which looks out on pine woods and Mimosa-scented gardens.

Meanwhile, the Sultan's plane was reported airborne from Brazzaville at 1020 hours GMT and was expected to arrive in France some time during the night.—United Press.

Paris Talks Before Geneva



The world awaits anxiously the result of the Geneva conference, hoping that these new talks between Russia and the West will bring about a definite easing of tension and result in cordial relations between the two mighty power blocs of the world. In this picture the three foreign ministers of Britain, the US, and France are shown at the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, where they met for preliminary talks before the conference opened. From left are: America's John Foster Dulles, France's Antoine Pinay and Britain's Harold Macmillan.—Express Photo.

Russia May Return
Ceded Territory

Helsinki, Oct. 30.

If relations between the Scandinavian countries and the Soviet Union continue to improve, the Soviets may be persuaded to part with some of the territory ceded to them by Finland at the end of the war of 1940, a Helsinki newspaper said today.

The Conservative Uusi Suomi said that when Finland ceded parts of the Salla and Kuusamo districts in Northern Finland to the Soviets after the war of 1940, the move was generally accepted as a Soviet manoeuvre to strengthen Communist bulwarks against a possible invasion from Northern Norway and Sweden.

Congressmen
Impressed
By Russia

Washington, Oct. 30.

A group of 11 American Congressmen, recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, said today they had found no signs there of an economic crisis or of a spirit of political rebellion. The 11 Senators and Representatives gave their opinions on the trip to the "Washington Star."

Senator Allen D. Fear (Democrat, Delaware) said he found Soviet economy stronger than he had expected.

Senator Allen Ellender (Democrat, Louisiana) said the Russians appeared keenly interested in American living conditions.

Senator Henry Dworshak (Republican, Idaho) said the Soviet desire for increased tourist and cultural exchanges with the West was quite understandable, considering there was no crisis in Soviet economy.

Senator Estes Kefauver (Democrat, Tennessee) said living conditions in the Soviet Union were austere, but there were no starving multitudes.—France-Press.

"If the Soviet needed this area in order to satisfy security demands against Northern Scandinavia, this situation is now changed," said Uusi Suomi. "Soviet policy toward Scandinavia has now changed."

Recent Invitations

The paper cited recent Soviet invitations to the Premiers of Norway and Sweden to visit Moscow, the recent visit there of President Paasikivi of Finland and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Porkkala naval base just south of here as proof of growing Russian friendliness toward the Scandinavian countries.

Uusi Suomi said that strategically the two districts were of little value.

"But for Finland they are of extreme importance," it said. "Their large forests are needed to help bolster our export trade and there is also a large Finnish population 'lying there.'"

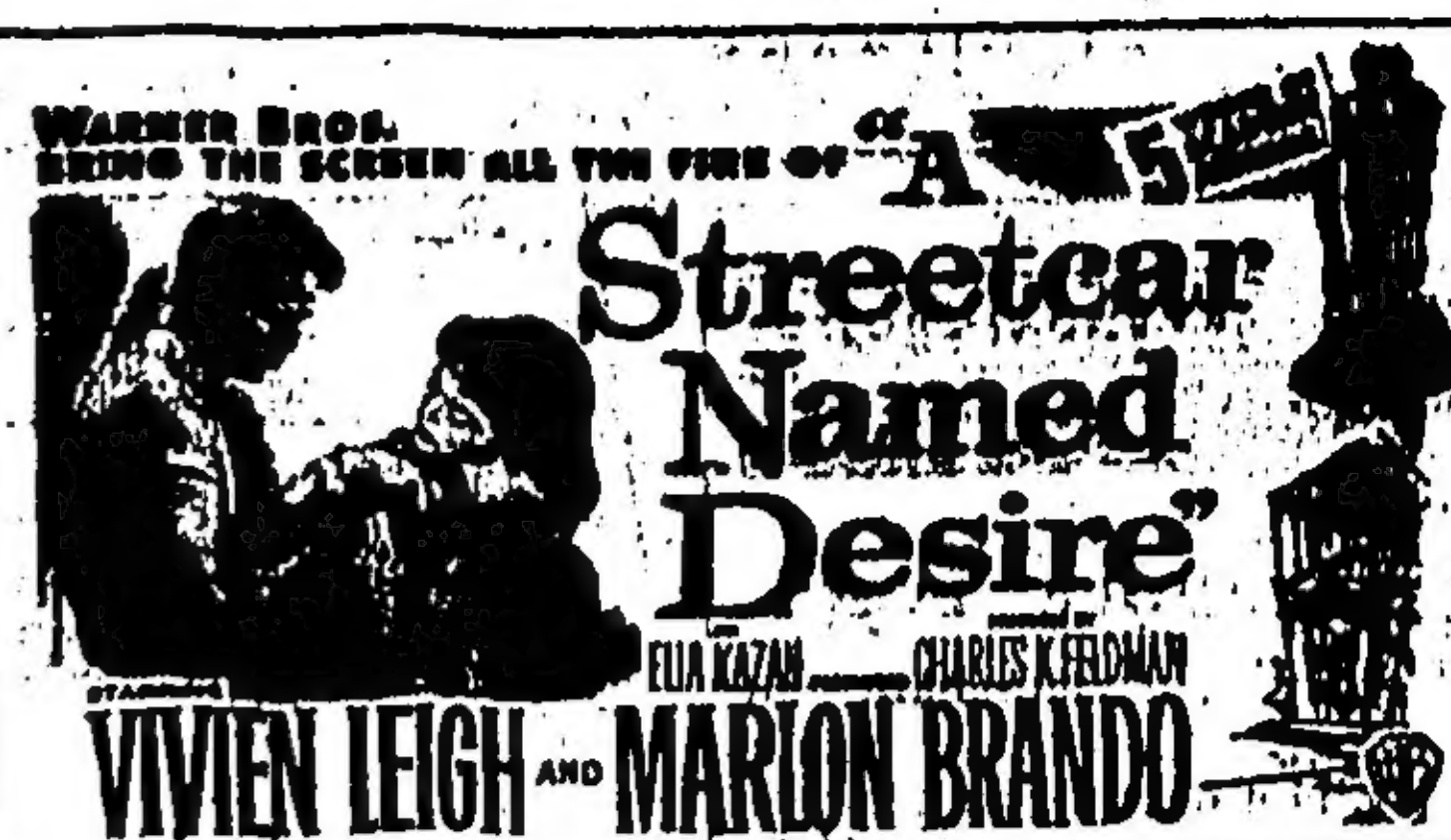
United Press.

Paris, Oct. 30.
Burma's Prime Minister U Nu was today visiting Alma Ata, capital of the Soviet central Asian Kazakh Republic, radio Moscow announced tonight.

A broadcast, monitored in Paris, said U Nu and his party earlier today visited Samarkand, in the Uzbek Republic.—France-Press.

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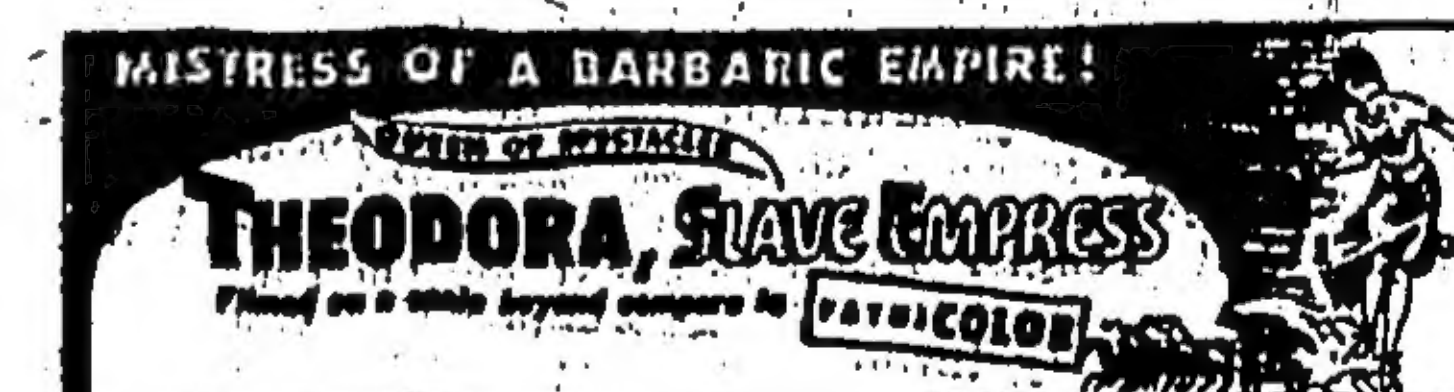
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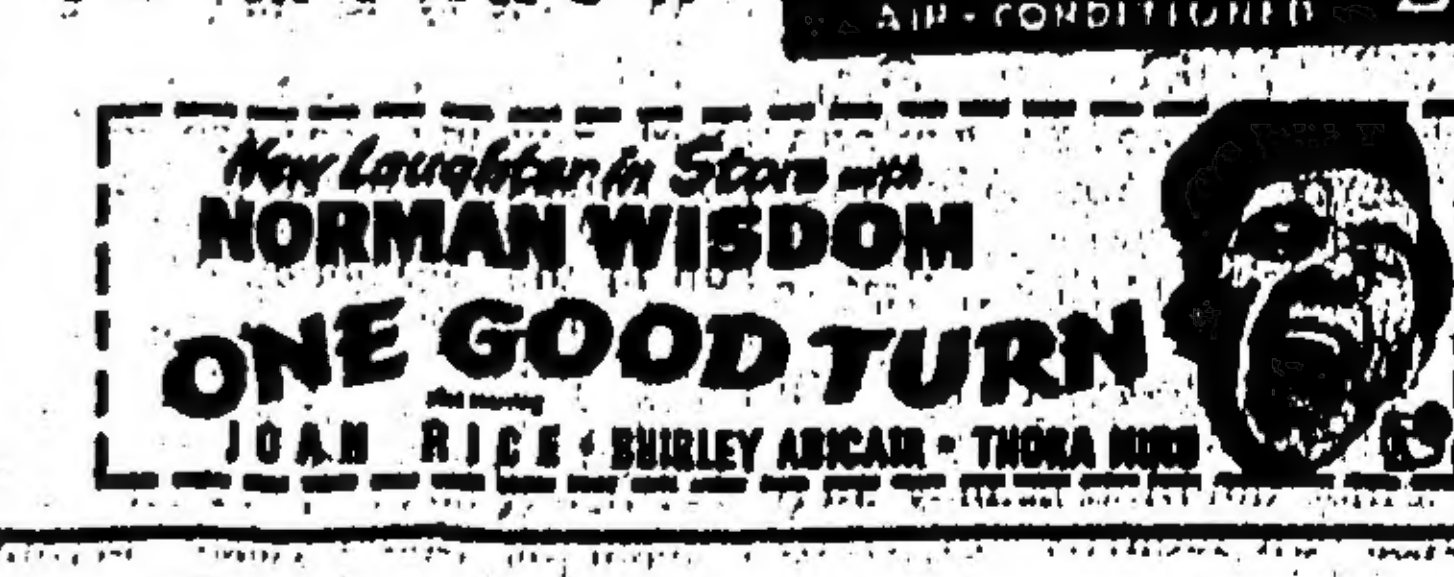
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OPENS TO-MORROW



Israeli Premier Outlines Case To Dulles

Chinese Stars Thrill London

US Expedition Leaves For Antarctic

Egypt Ignores Commission

Jerusalem, Oct. 30. "An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that Egypt had once again refused a demand from the United Nations Truce Supervisory Commission to withdraw her forces from the El Auja demilitarized zone south of Gaza.

The spokesman said the United Nations Jerusalem headquarters had informed Israel there had been "no result" from their request to Egypt.

The spokesman said Egyptian Army units which crossed the international border zone were still entrenched in the Israeli sector holding a line in depth in the southern part of El Auja.

Egypt has refused permission to UN observers to inspect Egyptian positions on the Israeli side of the El Auja zone, at UN Truce Commission spokesman said today. UN observers are permanently stationed at El Auja village in the zone.—Reuter.

US NOW IN FULL KNOWLEDGE OF M.E. PROBLEMS

Geneva, Oct. 30.

Israeli Prime Minister Moshe Sharett said here this evening after a meeting with the United States Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, that America could now determine her position with regard to the situation in the Middle East "in full knowledge of all the aspects of the problem."

Mr Sharett had spent an hour and three quarters with Mr Dulles. He said afterwards he had had a detailed discussion with the Secretary of State.

He said "I feel Israel's attitude concerning the present crisis in the Middle East, due to arms deliveries, is now well known to the American Government. I do not believe the United States has had time to determine their position, following new developments in the situation. I have the impression the United States will be able to do so now in full knowledge of all the aspects of the problem."

Mr Sharett continued: "Israel's survival is at present threatened by the growth of arms sales to Egypt. Of first importance for Israel is that she believes she has the right to possess arms with which to defend herself and to an international guarantee of her frontiers and territorial integrity."

Constructive Work

Israel hopes to be able to continue her constructive work in peace, he added.

When a journalist asked if Israel had the necessary funds to buy armaments, Mr Sharett replied: "Israel needs foreign aid for her economic and social work and for immigration. As far as arms are concerned, her citizens will make the sacrifices necessary to buy them and defend the country."

Mr Sharett said it was unlikely his government would make any spectacular move on Israel's frontiers. A period would have to elapse during which nothing decisive could be accomplished in this sector, Mr Sharett said.

Observers thought tonight that Mr Sharett might return to Geneva once the Western powers had adopted their position with regard to the Middle East.

Some observers suggested that while the results of the Dulles-Sharett talks could not yet be considered positive, the Americans would make certain moves to Israel's advantage.

Sympathetic

They said that America would examine sympathetically the Israeli requests for arms supplies, providing they did not lead to an armaments race.

The United States was not however bound to give Israel any additional guarantees for the moment.

Mr Sharett will have his final Geneva meeting on Monday at noon with Mr Molotov.—France-Press.

Exiled Poles Want Item On Geneva Agenda

Geneva, Oct. 30. Leaders of the Polish Government in exile said here today the West should bring the issue of the "subjugated" countries of Eastern Europe on to the agenda of the Big Four foreign ministers' conference here.

Count Raczynski, a former Polish ambassador in London, told a news conference today that the Soviet Union "was to secure a 'final Western agreement' to her dominion over these states. Russian actions in other areas such as the Middle East were intended to secure counters for bargains in the most important area—Central Europe."

Strengthen Forces

It was impossible to establish a system of security in Europe as long as "half the continent is under foreign domination." A treaty on the basis of present envisaged would mean the strengthening of Soviet forces in Poland.

The Polish government in exile had submitted a memorandum to the three Western foreign ministers before the conference began, saying the West should emphasize that "peaceful liberation" of Eastern Europe "remains one of the vital points of their political programme."

Mr T. Bielski, president of the Polish Council of National Unity, said Russian aims had not changed—merely methods.—Reuter.

IKE HAS GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

Denver, Oct. 30. The 11:30 a.m. bulletin on President Eisenhower's condition:

"The President's condition continues to progress satisfactorily without complications. After a good night's sleep of eight hours, the President awoke feeling refreshed and cheerful."

"For breakfast he had fruit, bacon, an egg, whole wheat toast, skimmed milk and a cup of coffee. His morning examinations show that his pulse and blood pressure continue to be normal. His morning activities consisted of walking in his room. During the morning he walked upstairs and down his wheelchair in the corridor before him."

WOODWARD SHOOTING Matter Under Investigation

Oyster Bay, New York, Oct. 30.

William Woodward, Jr., 35, millionaire-owner of the famed racehorse Nashua, was accidentally shot to death by his wife today when she mistook him for a burglar after they returned home from a party honouring the Duchess of Windsor, authorities reported.

Nassau County District Attorney Frank Gulotta termed the shooting "accidental," but told newsmen, "The matter is still under investigation."

Mrs Ann Eden Crowell Woodward became hysterical after shooting her banker-sportsman husband in the head with two blasts from a double-barrelled 12-gauge shotgun. It took the darkened first floor of their 12-room, three-story Long Island home at 208 a.m., Gulotta said. A nightwatchman who heard the shots quailed at a woman screaming hysterically. "Oh help me, oh help me. Something terrible has happened. There's been an accident. Call the police."

The watchman said he saw a man's nude body on the floor of a front bedroom. Mrs Woodward was placed under the care of a doctor and her two young sons were taken away by friends. The boys were awakened by the shot-gun blasts that killed their father, heir to a banking fortune and master of the famed Belair stud, racehorse stable since the death of his father two years ago.

To Question Guests

The Woodward stable's star performer is Nashua, which lost to Swaps in the Kentucky Derby this year and then came back in August to defeat Swaps in a winner-take-all \$100,000 two-horse race in Chicago.

"There are many angles we are looking into," District Attorney Gulotta told newsmen. "The wife is not in custody."

He said he and members of his staff would question some of the approximately 40 guests who attended a social party given by Mrs George Baker, widow of a prominent banker, at her Locust Valley home in honour of the Duchess of Windsor. There was no indication whether the Duchess would be among those questioned.

The District Attorney said preliminary questioning indicated that willowy Mrs Woodward did not drink any alcoholic beverages at the party. Her husband had a few drinks, he said.

The Woodwards drove to their Oyster Bay home in one of their 10 cars at about midnight, Gulotta said, and went to bed in their separate downstairs bedrooms.

Heard Sounds

At about 2 a.m., Gulotta said, Mrs Woodward heard sounds she thought "were being made by a prowler who has been robbing the last week. She got out of bed, picked up a 12-gauge double-barrelled shotgun and went into the hall, Gulotta said.

Mrs Woodward saw a shadow by the door to her husband's room across the hall, Gulotta said, and fired twice. The blast almost ripped off the door to Woodward's room and hit him in the head, Gulotta said. Woodward fell to the floor about three feet from the door and lay there for some time, Gulotta said.

The classical theatre of China opened a season in London last Monday and were received with enthusiasm by the critics, despite the unfamiliarity of the acting styles to Western eyes. Held one night, "I have rarely spent a happier, more engaging evening in the theatre." Many notable figures in British official and social circles attended the opening, among them Lady Clarissa Eden, wife of Britain's Prime Minister, Lady Eden is shown here being greeted on her arrival at the theatre by Mr Huan Hsiang, Charge d'Affaires in Britain of the People's Republic of China.—Express Photo.

Minister Claims Immunity

Santiago, Oct. 30. An attempt by the Interior Minister, Osvaldo Koch, to sue an Opposition Congressman for libel has been thrown out of court on grounds of Parliamentary immunity, it was announced today.

Koch filed suit after a Liberal Deputy, Ignacio Urrutia, charged on the floor of the Chamber that the Cabinet Minister was secretly associated with a German motor company and had been using his official position to "facilitate the company's operations" in Chile.

The Appeals Judge, Roman de Arce, ruled that Urrutia could not be called to account for charges made in Congress. It was not immediately certain whether Koch would take the case to a higher court.

Irregularities

The charge against Koch is the latest of a number of irregularities connected with car imports alleged against the administration of President Carlos Ibanez.

Liberal Senator Pedro Opazo last week demanded the impeachment of the Economy Minister, Oscar Herrera, along with President Ibanez himself. The Liberal Party has been demanding investigation of the alleged irregularities but so far has not endorsed the impeachment move.

Ibanez and Herrera are accused of conniving with an Arab-born Argentinian named Salati Chacur to bring 500 American-made cars into Chile in violation of laws forbidding luxury imports. Opposition leaders say the government officials authorized Chacur to bring the cars in by "capital equipment" for a cellulose plant.

Other Accusations

The President has also been accused of issuing permits for the importation of automobiles at a rate of an unspecified number of cars per month.

President Ibanez, who is now leaving Southern Chile to a group of Air Force officers in Valdivia, has been accused of having ordered the seizure of a car by the new firm, say other President in Latin America.

He was barely critical of the Santiago press, but acknowledged that in a democratic country there was nothing he could do about it.—United Press.

Boston, Oct. 30. The Navy icebreaker USS Edisto pulled out of Boston naval shipyard bound for the Antarctic today, loaded down with everything including a kitchen sink.

A large crowd of friends and relatives thronged the pier to bid farewell to the 300-man crew. The Edisto, which will cruise the frozen wasteland of the far south for six months, is part of Task Force 43, better known as "Operation Deepfreeze."

Eleven Alaskan huskies were the last means of transport to be put aboard the icebreaker before the 3 p.m. departure. The big sled dogs were put in special kennels lashed to the ship's decks. They were trained for the expedition at Chinook Kennels, Wonalancet, New Hampshire.

The expedition is part of the Antarctic phase of the extensive studies to be carried out under the International Geophysical Year programme, a world-wide research effort.

The United States is co-operating with 38 nations in the project.

Special Crew

A special crew loaded more than 123,000 pounds of cargo aboard the Edisto, including construction and scientific equipment to be left in the Antarctic for a party which will spend the year there. The kitchen sink will be used in a photo laboratory.

On the ship, weather decks were two "seasides," specialised snowmobiles, and an enclosed caterpillar, all part of the snow transport system.

On the flight deck were two helicopters and in other sections of the vessel were stored sleds, sleds cold weather gear and clothing, cameras and a good supply for eight months.

Rations Increased

A 25 per cent increase in rations was allotted each man to make this "the best-fed expedition in history."

The expedition is under the overall command of Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd (USN, ret), famed Polar explorer. In operational command of the task force is Rear-Admiral George Dufek (USN, ret), also an expert on all weather operations.—United Press.

UK Not Buying American Atomic Sub

Washington, Oct. 30. The British Information Service here today denied published reports that Great Britain wanted to buy an atomic submarine from the United States.

Britain's First Sea Lord, Admiral Earl Louis Mountbatten, here for conferences with top US defence experts, has not discussed the possibility of such a purchase with US officials, a spokesman for the Information Service said.

He pointed out that Earl Mountbatten had said before leaving London that Great Britain was working on an atomic submarine of its own. The British Admiralty, he said, had been studying the problem for some time and while progress would be slow, he was sure that the development of a British atomic submarine was only a matter of time.—United Press.

PHOTOGRAPHS by our Staff Photographers

S.C.A.A. Ball
U.N. Luncheon
Jaycee Luncheon
R.A.F. Air Display
Christ Church Fete
Chung Yung Festival
C.A.S. Zonal Exercise
Li Sing School Speech Day
Arrival of Singapore Race Car
Launching of Ferry "Man Tat"
Governor Visits Lachikok Hospital
European Y.M.C.A. Swimming Gala
Winners of Army Small Bore League
Presentation of Medals at H.M.S. Tamar
Naval Tattoo Rehearsal at Causeway Bay
United Nation Association Conference
Opening of Queen Elizabeth School
Premiere of Strategic Air Command
Indian Reception to Mr. R. K. Nehru
Grand Prix Cars on Exhibition
Countess of Limerick's Visit
D.S.O.B.A. Cocktail Party
Union Church Bazaar
Art Club Exhibition
T.C. H. Club Dance
All Local Sports
Local Weddings
Etc. etc.

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SWISS ELECTIONS

VERY GREAT CHANGES

Berne, Oct. 30. EARLY results in the Swiss general elections tonight indicated very great changes in the Federal Parliament, where centre-right parties predominate.

The all-male electorate—women have no voting rights in Switzerland—seemed even more apathetic than in the last Federal elections in 1951. Satisfaction with present prosperity appeared to be the main reason for this.

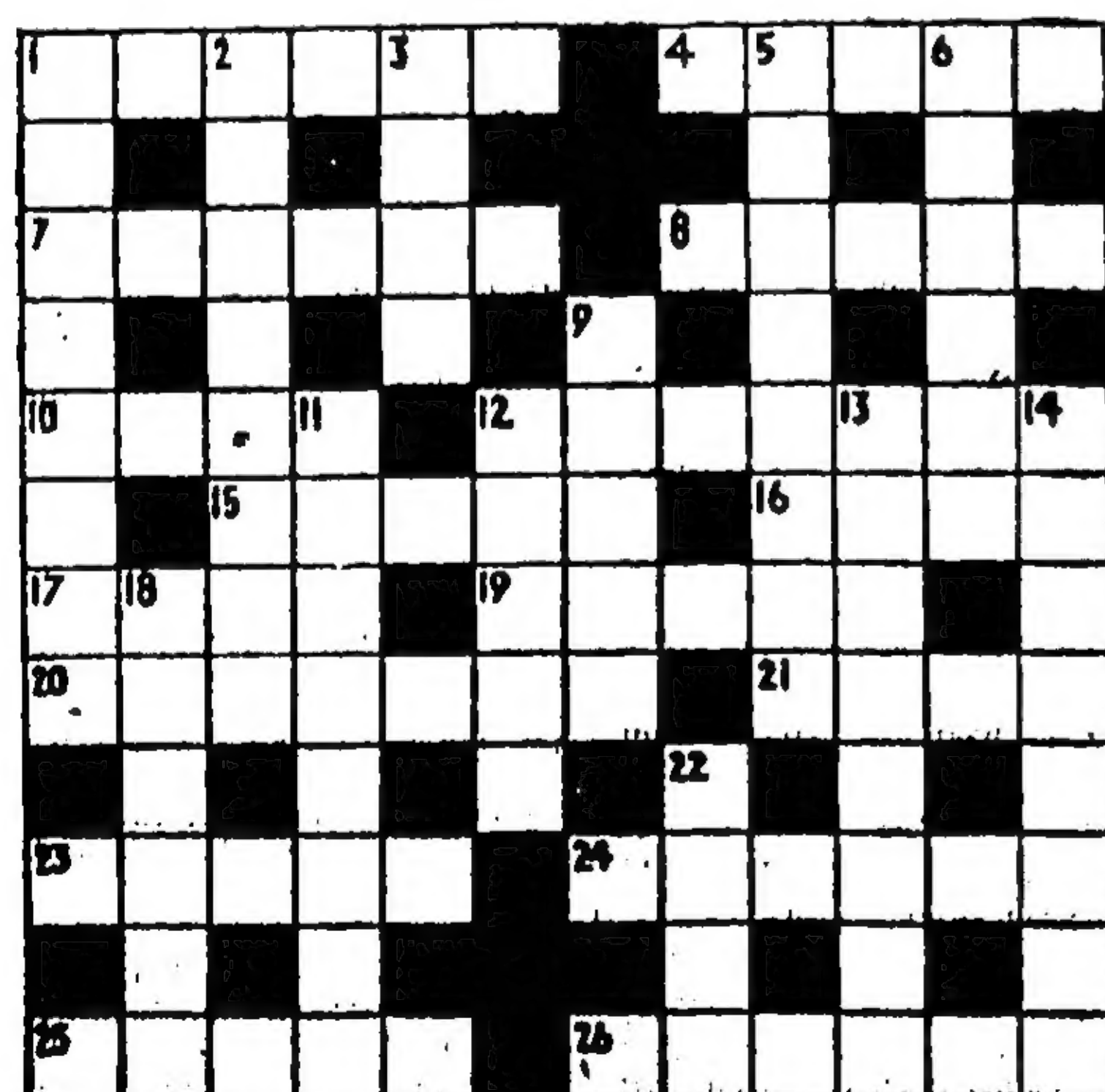
Geneva was the first thickly-populated canton to complete the count—with a poll of 41.3 per cent against 52 per cent in favour.

As before, Geneva elected to the National Council, (the lower house of parliament) three Republicans, one National Democrat, one Social Christian, one Socialist and one Communist.

The Progressive Party, led by the dissident Communist veteran Michel standing for the first time, also obtained one seat, thanks to an electoral alliance with the Geneva Socialist.

In Zurich, the "enfant terrible" of sober Swiss politics, the multi-millionaire businessman Gottlieb Duttweiler, leading an independent group, failed to win a seat in the Council of States (the upper house of parliament). A Radical and Socialist were returned as before.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Arbitrator (8).
- 7 Force open (5).
- 9 Canceled (8).
- 10 Proclamation (5).
- 11 Turn (4).
- 12 Toss (7).
- 13 Kind of wood (5).
- 14 Smooth (4).
- 15 Detail (4).
- 16 Foolish (7).
- 17 Sealings (7).
- 21 Gardener's basket (4).
- 22 Month (5).
- 24 Replenish (6).
- 25 Malign (5).

DOWN

- 1 Fearless (8).
- 2 Self-punishment (8).
- 3 Yew (colony) (4).
- 4 Smelling strongly of (8).
- 5 Safe (8).
- 6 Musical instruments (5).
- 11 Enslaving (8).
- 12 Buckets (8).
- 13 Distill (8).
- 14 Nettle (5).
- 15 Drink habitually (8).
- 22 Successor (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3. Rin, ran, 8. Amiable, 9. Pecked, 11. Cider, 12. Mean, 13. Aster, 14. Sept, 15. Iris, 16. Diverted, 17. Haridan, 20. League, 25. Prejudice. Down: 1. Ours, 2. Rummy, 4. Refuses, 4. Idea, 5. Yale, 6. Acre, 7. Fading, 10. Sleep, 14. Tense, 16. Ripened, 18. Malign, 19. Vicious, 20. Stage, 21. Alder, 22. Dive, 23. Vale.

NEW DEAL FOR THE MASAI

By HENRY ALEHURST

SOMETIME back in a part so remote that even the archaeologists haven't been able to piece it together, a tribe of fierce, proud, tall and handsome men surged down from the headwaters of the Nile into the rich grazing lands between Nairobi and Mount Kenya.

They called themselves the Masai, they lived on blood and milk and they lived on the move.

With them came lean, tough, sinewy cattle. Along the way they captured more. They did not raise many cattle. It was easier to find them. They did not raise many. They could be stolen.

They were ruthlessly efficient. Their tribe was a unit.

It was divided into four sections and a core of sub-sections. It moved with all the precision of a modern cavalry.

Its government was simple and efficient.

One Adviser

It had an "executive" branch, which consisted of all the warriors of the tribe, young men, belonging to a fixed age group, by law unmarried, trained to the temper of steel. It had a "legislative branch", which consisted of all the men in the tribe who had graduated from the warrior class into the "elder class".

There were no chiefs. The legislators were advised by one man—the tribal magician. His office was hereditary, and magicians were trained not so much in the arts of magic as in the arts of government.

Their religion was simple. They worshipped the sky.

Life was good and free and without care. They plundered the surrounding agricultural

tribes with skill and, in the early days at least, with regard for human life. Killing was forbidden unless it was a dire necessity.

There was reason in that: dead men grow no corn. Fifty years ago, when the first anthropologists arrived on the scene, they found that none of the surrounding tribes dared to speak of the Masai in anything but the most circumpect of words and the gravest of tones.

The Masai ranged from the north of Kenya to the middle of Tanganyika. And there was no stopping them anywhere.

Never Recovered

The British Government restricted them to a smaller area and put an end to most of their raiding activities. But there was no stopping them anywhere.

The Masai—there are now 45,000 of them—could see no need for schools or hospitals or the niceties of modern civilisation. They saw no reason to believe that their civilisation was any worse than the white man's. They sought no help.

They still don't. But a new scheme is now about to rehabilitate the Masai. Just after the turn of the century, they suffered serious damage from an outbreak of cattle diseases, rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. Since they were not skilled cattle breeders and they could no longer plunder freely for new cattle, they have never fully recovered.

So the government is trying to interest them in sheep. The tribal leaders have agreed to co-operate. To pipe water for the 2,000 sheep the government has given them will cost £85,000 a year.

The tribal council has agreed to collect between 10 and 40 shillings a month from each tribesman to pay for it.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 8.)



"If ever I lay hands on that little—who said he saw 'em take this road..." London Express Service

ALBANIA UNDER THE HAMMER AND SICKLE

By David Laidlaw

OF all the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe, Albania is least in the news.

One reason for this is that there are few escapes, owing to the difficult terrain, with the result that much of the news that reaches the outer world comes from Communist sources, such as the Albanian Telegraph Agency and the Soviet Tass agency.

Nevertheless, fugitives do occasionally escape, and it is then possible, from their reports and from the Communist material available, to present a picture of the internal situation in some detail.

Politically, General Enver Hoxha, who headed the Provisional Government recognised by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in November 1945, on condition that free elections were held subsequently, is still firmly in the saddle as chief of the Albanian Workers' (Communist) Party, with the Premier, General Mehmet Shehu, as his "No. 2". According to a refugee who reached the West in November last year, neither of these men appears to have immediate rivals.

Dismissed

THROUGHOUT Hoxha's leadership, Albania has faithfully responded to the shifts and twists of Kremlin policy. For example, following the recent Soviet-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade, Tass announced from Tirana on June 24, 1955, that two Albanian Ministers and leading Communists had been dismissed for "incompetence". They were Taki Jakova, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bedri Spahiu, Minister of Education and Culture.

Both had held their appointments since 1953 and neither had been criticised, at least publicly, for years. Jakova was also removed from the Vice-Presidency of the General Council of the Democratic Front—an office he had held since 1950—and Spahiu from the

Because of its geographical isolation and the difficulty of escape from the country, little is known in the outside world about what is happening in Albania, Soviet Russia's tiny Balkan satellite. Sufficient, however, has been gathered by David Laidlaw from recent information to form a picture of the political situation there and of the extent of Soviet influence over the men who rule the country. This influence is disliked by the Albanian people, who see Russian technical personnel living comfortable lives while they themselves have to work to fulfil the State production plans on low food rations.

Presidency of the General Council of the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society. Both Jakova and Spahiu had a prominent role in the purge of the Albanian Titovists, which followed Yugoslavia's break with the Communist bloc.

It is significant that the Albanian Government have now made known their desire for a political rapprochement with Yugoslavia. Hoxha is said to have welcomed "with joy" the improved relationship between the Yugoslavs and the Russians.

His delight was doubtless attributable as much to his business instincts as to his political affiliations, for the restoration of normal contacts between Tirana and Belgrade would enable the Albanians to secure the passage through Yugoslavia of much needed goods from the other satellites.

Party Control

IT would, of course, also lessen the Albanians' sense of political isolation, which the Communists continually exploit in their press and radio propaganda. The argument put up is that Southern Albania is in danger from Greece, supported by the Western Powers, and that only a Communist Government backed by the

USSR is capable of protecting Albanian territory.

As in the other satellites, the Communist Party controls the government, and all policy directives emanate either from the Soviet Ambassador in Tirana or from Moscow direct, notably on the occasions when Albanian Party leaders visit the Soviet capital.

Food Rations

ALREADY mentioned, Soviet influence, which the public in general dislike, is still strong in the country. The professors at Tirana University are mostly Russians. Technical personnel, including doctors, civil engineers and mining engineers, have been sent from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria. The Russians are, in general, isolated from the Albanians and live their own lives.

Living conditions are said to have improved slightly since 1953, but by Western standards they are still harsh. For instance, food rationing is still in force and any improvement can only be slight. Theoretically, holders of ration cards were entitled in 1953 to between 14 ozs. and 2 lb. of bread (usually maize) per day, and 2.2 lb. of macaroni, 1.1 lb. of sugar and 1.1 lb. of olive oil, butter or fat per month. It was reported at the time that only the bread ration was regularly honoured. The targets set in the State Plan for 1955 show how low present production must be—increases of 110 percent, 48 percent, and 37.8 percent were called for in the output of sugar beet, rice and bread grains respectively.

Rejected

THE country's persistent shortage of food was highlighted when on March 4, 1955, President Eisenhower offered to send in free supplies through the impartial medium of the Red Cross. This offer the Albanian Government brusquely rejected, "with disgust and hatred," on the grounds that it represented "foreign intervention in our domestic affairs."

The attitude adopted was in striking contrast to the gratitude with which Hoxha received a Chinese gift of 20,000 tons of wheat, 4,000 tons of rice and 2,000 tons of sugar to mark the tenth anniversary of

Albania's "liberation" in November 1954.

The official statement rejecting the American offer was put out by the Albanian Telegraph Agency. It described President Eisenhower's suggestion that Albania was short of food as a "slander." In fact, of course, the President's offer was an embarrassing one for Hoxha and his henchmen, for whatever they may be able to hide from the people, they cannot conceal the grimness of the food situation.

According to another Albanian refugee, "since the departure of UNRRA in 1947, only members of the Armed Forces, the Government, and Party officials have been adequately fed. The rest of the population—the great majority—have suffered severe shortages, certainly more severe than in any other part of the Soviet bloc."

This unfortunate state of affairs stems primarily from the dislocation brought about by the collectivisation of agriculture and the campaign against the kulaks. Peasants have been forced by the thousands to leave their villages and to seek employment in new industrial concerns.

Punitive Policy

A LEADING article in Zeri i Popullit, quoted by Tirana Radio on August 17, 1955, provided up-to-date evidence, from the mouths of the Communists themselves, that the shortcomings all too obvious in Albanian agriculture cannot be shrugged off as the "slander" of an eminent foreign statesman.

The paper complained that almost all areas had "failed to carry out the" (agricultural) plan as a whole, including the surrender of quota commodities, such as animal fodder, meat, wool and eggs. "The execution of the plan for the past few years has shown that the final quantities in the collection campaign are the most difficult to get in, because we are dealing with backward agricultural management."

And as an implicit reminder of the peasants' continued hostility to collectivisation, the paper added: "It is essential that Party organisations, State and collection organs should intensify their political activity, exercise strict supervision, and see that the peasants surrender as much surplus grain as possible."

It is sometimes claimed that the Albanian Government's punitive policy has softened during the last year or two, and that many of those imprisoned for wartime collaboration have been released. Many political prisoners, however, are still held in jails in Tirana, Korca and Gjirokastra, and any amelioration in the Government's policy must be relative to the severely repressive measures applied in the past.

For instance, it is known that political prisoners and concentration camps were in operation at some 40 places between November 1944 and August of last year. The Director of the Statistical Bureau in the Albanian State Prosecutor's Office, who fled the country in 1948, estimated on his arrival in the West that at the end of 1947 there were some 18,000 political prisoners, in addition to the concentration camp inmates. Last year it was estimated that some 10,000 were held in political prisons and an additional 10,000 to 15,000 in the concentration camps.

Forced Labour

THE Albanian Criminal Code adopted in May, 1952, incorporated earlier provisions for the extensive use of forced labour, and nearly all industrial projects and road and railway construction undertaken by the present regime have been carried out by penal labour and by so-called volunteers.

Many pre-war, wartime and post-war Ministers, deputies, Government officials, clergy and Muslim religious leaders have been employed on drainage projects, highway and port construction, the building of barracks and fortifications and so on, under intolerable working conditions.

Here is a refugee's account of the conditions prevailing on the site of an irrigation ditch 45 kilometres long, 40 metres in width and 10 metres deep, which was completed only this year and on which 6,000 prisoners and 600 "free" workers had laboured since 1949.

"The norm for digging was fixed at 10 cubic metres per day. But it is very hard for anyone who lives on a diet of 400 grammes of bread daily (later raised to 900) plus a few onions, or garlic or grass, to achieve such a standard of output. So the Communist director tried another system to increase productivity: those who repeatedly failed to fulfil their norms were tortured. Cuts were made on their feet and the wounds sprinkled with salt. Life went on without hope. There are families now spending their sixth, seventh and even their eighth, summer (in the camp)."

Independence

ALTHOUGH for centuries they lived under Turkish suzerainty—in fact from 1407 until the proclamation of independence by international agreement in 1912—Albanians have always been noted for their sturdy individualism, and in many areas Turkish control was nominal. That this spirit of independence continues to a lively degree is clear from the Communists' unrelenting pressure on the peasants, and from the large numbers still in detention whom the authorities, for obvious reasons, feel it would be dangerous to set at liberty.

Paris Newsletter

A PUNCH AT POUJADE

From SAM WHITE

Paris. BACK in the news is 34-year-old Pierre Poujade, leader of France's anti-tax revolt, whom the authorities are at last prosecuting for organised defiance of the law. It is a timely prosecution, for the Government hopes to smash the Poujade movement before next spring's General Election.

Poujade is now out on bail awaiting trial, and the prosecution will continue whether or not the present Government survives.

Recently I spent a weekend with Poujade in his native town of St Cere (population 2,959) in Central France.

The headquarters of the movement is there in a ramshackle tiny office above Poujade's now somewhat fly-blown stationer's shop. The staff consists of five locally hired middle-aged typists and an administrative secretary who, appropriately enough, is a bankrupt grocer.

Morning mail

That morning's mail alone brought a batch of letters from MPs anxious to make their peace with M. Poujade and 473 new adherents all enclosing a 1,000-franc money order as membership fee to his "Union for the Defence of Small Shopkeepers and Artisans."

Poujade had just returned from one of his barnstorming speaking tours and while he attended to the mail his wife, an attractive brunette, gossiped in shopkeepers' doors while her five-year-old daughter tugged with impatience, complaining that she hadn't seen papa yet. Poujade, strikingly handsome with the build of a champion rugby player, radiates a natural gift for leadership.

It is not surprising to learn that he became a sergeant in the Free French Air Force almost immediately after joining it following an exciting escape from occupied France.

Right word

His rhetorical style is extremely effective and very funny. He speaks with a strong Provençal accent and is a master of slang, which he uses with striking effect.

He never rants, but has a pleasing way of appearing to search for the right word and it is at such moments that he convulses an audience with a rich and picturesque slang.

His large house where he lives with his mother, wife and four children is sparsely furnished and splendidly free from stuffy French middle-class pretensions.

Poujade's father was an architect in this pleasant little town and Pierre, youngest of four children, had his educational opportunities cut short by his father's death when he was seven. His two brothers and a sister are all respectably established and grown on his present notoriety.

Tax system

As for his mother she worries about him with a mixture of doting affection and maternal pride. Poujade likes to pull her leg by saying occasionally that he will leave St Cere if the town's name is not changed to Poujadville or if he is not elected mayor.

The Poujade movement started as a justified explosion of anger against the baffling complexities of the French tax system and its consequent seemingly arbitrary extortions and fines. Then, too, French tax-collecting civil servants are themselves miserably underpaid, suffer from a virtual inferiority complex and are doctrinaire socialists almost to a man.

Poujade claims that his aim is official recognition of his 100,000-strong union as the de-legalisation of small shopkeepers with whom the Government should negotiate on a tax agreement. At present he is an enigmatic figure in French politics. To the French Right he represents a considerable temptation to rise to power on his bandwagon. To the Left he symbolises the classic Socialist idea of a Fascist demagogue exploiting middle-class discontent.

Changing An Old Indian Custom

By PAULINE WALTON

BOMBAY. EVERY day, all over India, housewives carry their clothes to the local laundry which, more often than not is a local river. There by its banks the dirty clothes are beaten with sticks or pounded with stones until they are clean.

Now, however, an all-out effort is being made to change this traditional method of laundry, which has persisted for thousands of years.

British soap manufacturers know that as long as clothes are washed in running water, their soap powders will not be practicable. Even when bar soap is used, so much is inevitably soaped, that many housewives economise by using the cheapest available (often making it themselves), rather than use branded products. Not surprisingly then all the ways of influencing customers that have proved successful in the West are being tried with added vigour here in the East.

A CLATTER

Recently, with some fifty Indian housewives, I attended a "Judge the whiteness" contest. We all inspected household linen and clothes washed in various ways and were asked to vote for our choice. The results proved that an economical use of soap got the clothes just as clean as the old method, im-

mmediately a clatter of discussion broke out. Most of the sari-clad housewives—middle-class women who do their own washing—argued that if clothes were washed in a bucket of soda, they must absorb dirt from previously washed garments. Their method at home is to soap each garment on the floor, beat it, then rinse. Now they were being urged to kneel and rub rather than beat, and to save soap and labour by using a bucket instead of running water.

STRIP CARTOONS

Very few of the women had tried any soap powders. None had used detergents. These are not yet made in India, but a limited quantity of one well known in Britain is being imported.

Strip cartoon advertisements are being run by one British firm. An office worker fails to win promotion and quarrels with his wife, all because his clothes are shabby from constant beating. Then mother-in-law tells the wife to use the modern method of washing. Clothes stay smart longer—and another marriage is saved!

Unfortunately, however, in a land where the British are considered unclean, it is uphill work for them to change the nation's laundry habits!

It is the British custom of bathing in a tub ("soaking in their own dirt") which has earned them their reputation. Indians use a shower or pour fresh water over their bodies from a brass pot.



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**'Pink Plymouth
please'**

Whenever, wherever, however, you drink
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time standards when you call for

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NOTICE

THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB
 The Club Bar and Restaurant
 will be closed to
 members from 26th October
 to 4th November (both dates
 inclusive).

By Order,
A. E. ARNOLD,
 Secretary.

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY
 GIVEN that an Interim
 Dividend of \$1.00 per share
 has been declared on account
 of the year 1955.

This Dividend is payable on
 or after 21st November 1955.

The SHARE TRANSFER
 BOOKS of the Society will be
 closed from 12th November to
 20th November 1955 both days
 inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. B. SINCLAIR,
 Assistant General Manager.
 Hongkong, 29th Sept., 1955.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD
 Space for commercial
 advertising should be
 booked not later than
 noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA
 MORNING POST and the
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 ON SALE FROM TODAY UNTIL 1st NOV. ONLY
 A GIFT WITH TASTE YET INEXPENSIVE
 YOUR INSPECTION WELCOME!

VIENNA OPERA HOUSE REOPENS

SATURDAY

International Audience Will Attend

Vienna, Oct. 30.
 The Vienna Opera, one of the world's greatest opera houses, is to reopen here on November 5, ten years after its destruction by fire during World War II, with a performance of the "Fidelio."

In the State Box will be the 80-year old white-bearded President of the Austrian Republic, Theodor Koerner, who, as a general in the Imperial army, used to attend performances in the old building when the box was still occupied by a Habsburg Monarch.

An international audience of music lovers from all over the world, of diplomats, officials, statesmen and businessmen will crowd the boxes, restored to their former glory of white and stucco and leaf gold. Special correspondents from Japan, Australia and South Africa, as well as from every country in Europe, have been flocking to the organizers for weeks with requests for tickets.

Vienna considers it fitting that the Opera House, a pre-war Vienna landmark, should be reopened in 1955, the year of the restoration of Austrian sovereignty after 17 years of Nazi rule and Allied Occupation.

Burg Reopening

Its reopening, in November, was preceded by the reopening on October 15, of the Burg theatre, the traditional centre of the theatrical life and skill of Imperial Vienna, for the first time since World War II.

Both the Opera House and the Burg theatre were all but completely destroyed in the closing stages of the war. The Opera House, built in 1869 by Eduard van der Noodt and August von Siccardburg in the rich neo-baroque style of the day, was left a burned-out shell on March 14, 1945.

Since then it has stood deserted, except for the workmen—though the Opera company have made themselves a second home in the Theater an der Wien.

It has taken ten years of work and 200,000,000 schillings (over \$3,500,000 sterling) to restore the Opera House to much the same outward appearance as before. The new House, however, boasts one of the most advanced stages in Europe from the technical point of view.

The Opera House first opened in May 1869, with a performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni." A formal dress rehearsal of the same opera, also attended by the Federal President, will mark the restoration of the House to its traditional role on November 4, the day before the official opening.

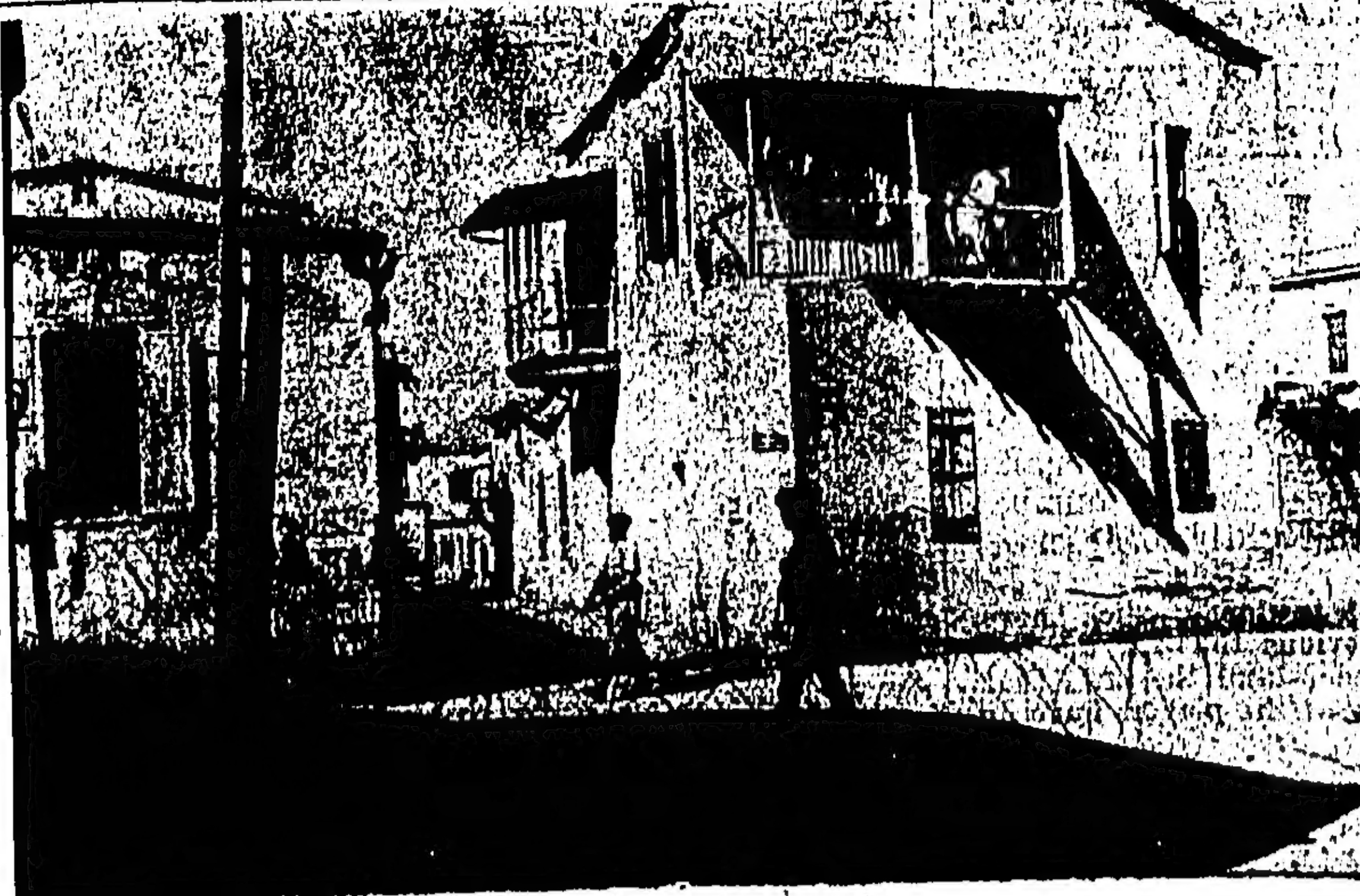
Ceremonial

There will be a ceremonial inauguration at which the Minister for Reconstruction will hand the keys of the new House to the Minister for Culture, who in turn will pass them to Dr. Karl Boehm, the Conductor, who is the first Director General of the new Opera House.

This is the one building on which the Austrian state, which owns it, has spared no pains. The architects have reconstructed the auditorium almost, though not quite, in its former style. The traditional red, gold and white have been used. Even the red silk tapestry which covers the walls is a reproduction of that used previously, to the same pattern by the firm which supplied the original silk in 1869.

But there is a smooth line in the new auditorium, which is absent from pictures of the old. The old chandelier has been replaced by an obviously modern one, with 1,400 lamps and six metres (18 feet) in diameter, in the centre of the radially patterned roof.

The first-proof iron curtain between the audience and the stage now bears an unmistakable



Climbers Drop Claims

Katmandu, Oct. 30.

Sir John Hunt, leader of the British expedition to Everest in 1953, and Sir Edmund Hillary, who conquered the mountain, have dropped their plans to climb two big peaks in the Everest region next year.

Both mountains—28,146-foot Kanchenjunga and 27,790-foot Makalu, the world's third and sixth highest—were climbed in May this year by different expeditions.

A British Embassy spokesman said here today that both Sir John and Sir Edmund had informed the Nepalese Government they were giving up their claims on these peaks which they had reserved in advance last year.

Sir John intended to climb Kanchenjunga in the spring but a British expedition, under Charles Evans, has now done it. And a French climber, Jean Franco, led a party up Makalu before Sir Edmund. —China Mail Special.

Famagusta, Cyprus—Township people watching from their balconies see British troops imposing a daylight curfew on Famagusta, second largest town in Cyprus. The curfew followed the shooting of a Royal Air Force officer and the wrecking of the police station by a bomb. These incidents reflect the tension on the British-controlled island, where there is a strong movement for Enosis (union with Greece). Britain has countered terrorist attacks by increasing the military forces on the island and appointing a military governor. —Express Photo.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere, which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31

By Air
 Formosa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
 Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.
 Japan, 6 p.m.
 By Surface
 Macao, 6 p.m.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1
 By Air
 Thailand, 10 a.m.
 N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 2 p.m.
 Philippines, 2 p.m.
 Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 2 p.m.
 Malaya, Indonesia, 3 p.m.
 Thailand, India, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
 Japan, 6 p.m.
 Canada, 6 p.m.
 Philippines, 6 p.m.

Jordan Senate Appointments

Amman, Oct. 30.

A Royal decree today announced the appointment of 20 persons to the Jordan Senate which was dissolved last week under the amended constitution.

It was also announced that King Hussein will officially open a new session of the Jordan Parliamentary on November 1.

In his throne speech, he will deal with Jordan's foreign and internal policy and relations with other Arab states. —Reuter.

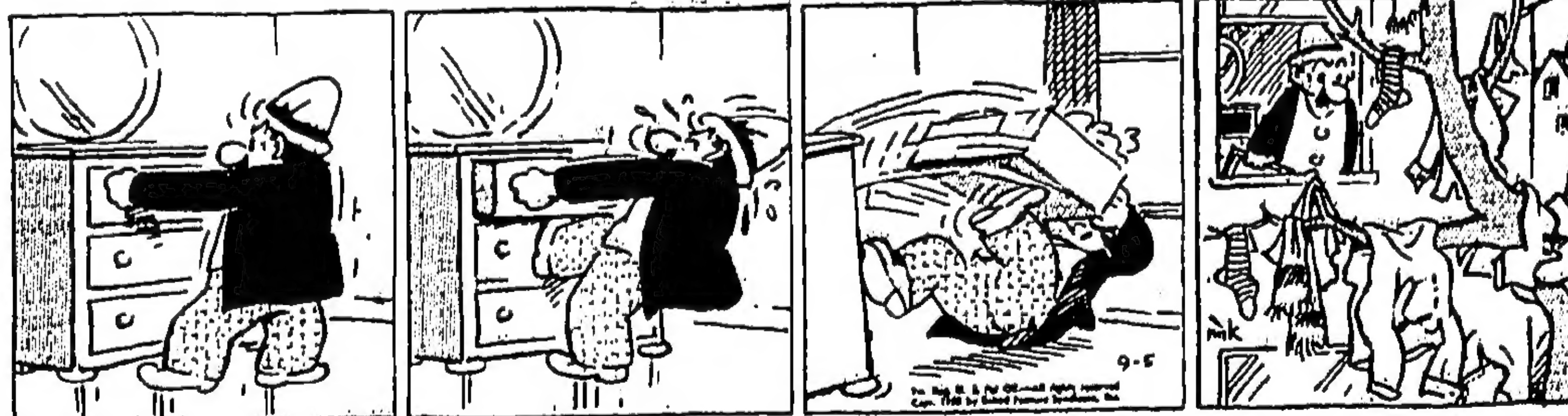
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



First Aim

The first declared aim of the social workers and medical men active in the new crusade is to convince the public that alcoholism is a sickness, not a form of immorality to be deplored and ignored. At an open meeting of Alcoholics Anonymous, a former alcoholic stressed this aspect of the problem and urged that better facilities be provided throughout New Zealand for its treatment.

"We lack these facilities," he said. "An alcoholic is put among other mental patients in hospitals and though I am not suggesting that he is not a mental patient, I should like to see a ward set aside for him where possible."

The causes of alcoholism are not fully understood, but doctors know that with proper methods and the co-operation of the patient it can be cured. —China Mail Special.

NEW DEAL FOR THE MASAI

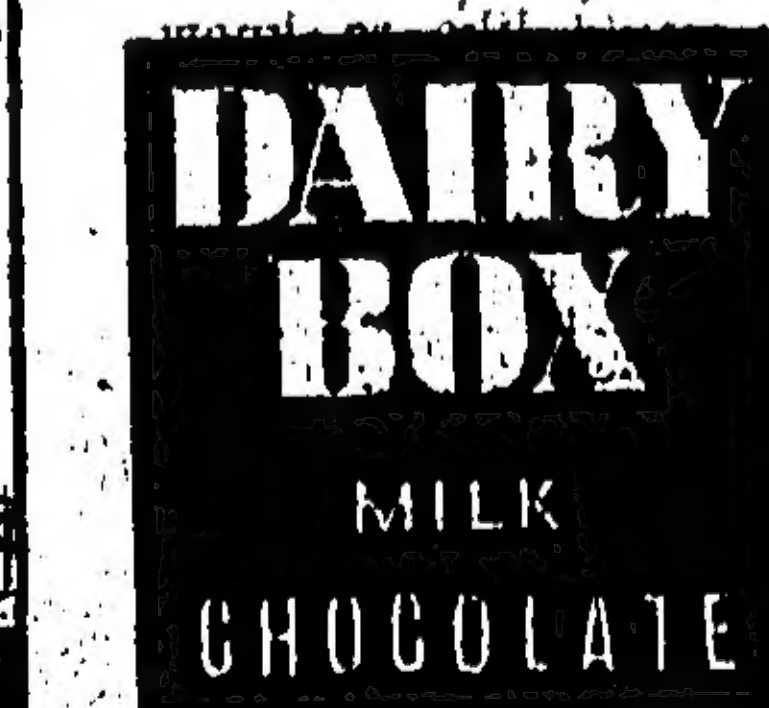
(Continued from Page 4)

That means—if it works—that the Masai will have to do some serious sheep raising for profit. It also means, probably, that the Masai will be worried at their traditional diet of blood and milk (with a little stringy beef thrown in) and, partly at least, into millets and lamb.

But the tribal elders think that these are reasonable prices to pay for preserving as much as they can of their ancient way of life. They will be more dependent on the white man's civilization; but they will also be in a stronger position to maintain their own independence.

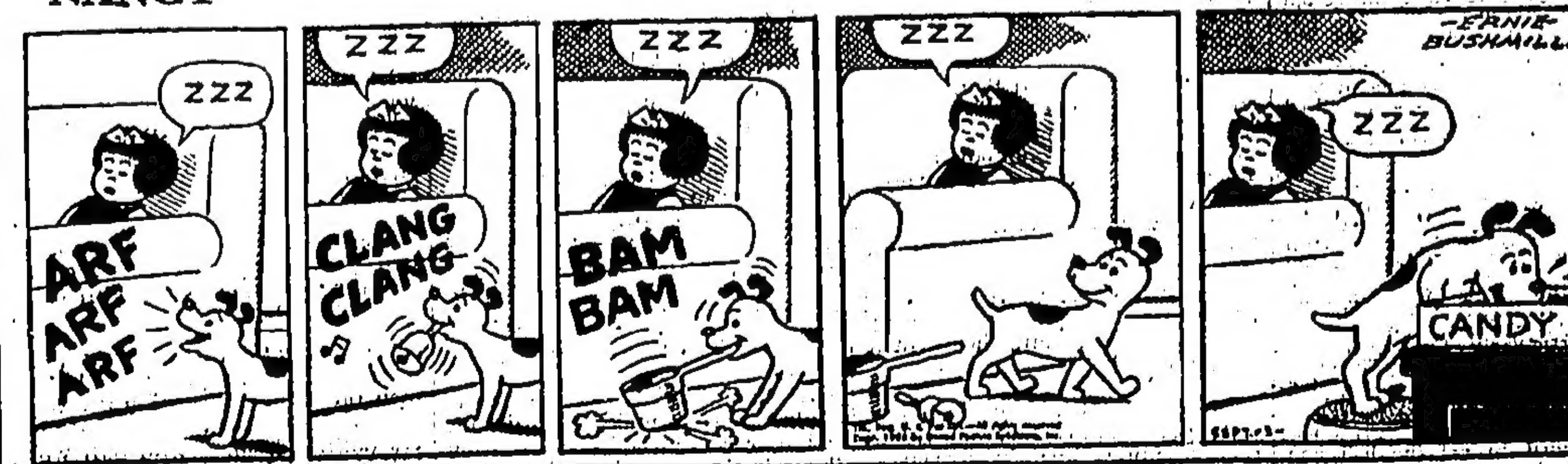
Many Masai may still regret the white man's intrusion. But in retrospect, it was probably a good thing for them that the white man did come.

For the Masai were still busy hunting, gathering, and, as the white man came, they would have had to put up with the white man's way of life, and, as the white man came, they would have had to put up with the white man's way of life, and, as the white man came, they would have had to put up with the white man's way of life.



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



DRYSDALE & CO., LTD.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
H.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

CHINA MAIL

Page 10 MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1955.

SHEAFFER'S
ADMIRAL "SNORKEL" PEN

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK LUCKY, LUCKY JIM

TWO officers in a police car saw a saloon being driven off with violence from Carlton House Terrace. Telling the saloon was a small van.

The policemen in their car swung round the wheel to follow. They tried to catch up with the saloon. They had reached Kensington before they succeeded.

One officer got out and made towards the young driver of the saloon. "Look here," he began.

"Get out of the way or I'll run you down," the young driver replied, and accelerated. The policeman threw his flashlight at the disappearing car. He saw a small van in the road.

Later the police found the young driver, however, by tracking down the van which had been travelling in convoy with the saloon. The boy the police had chased was called Jim. The van that had taken him was a dark-haired 21-year-old.

**THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY**



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Second Volume Even Better Than The First

CHINESE CREEDS AND CUSTOMS, volume II, by Colonel V. R. Burkhart (South China Morning Post Ltd. 918). On sale from today at the company's offices in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Did you know that some Chinese people are said to be able to tell the time of day by looking at a cat's eyes?

Or that pagodas were not originally Chinese?

Or that the Manchus put in chains a tree on which the last Ming emperor hanged himself because it was an accessory to his death?

These are but three extracts from Colonel V. R. Burkhart's second volume of Chinese creeds and customs, samples of the teeming detail which crowd the 200 pages of this delightful book.

The author, who is one of the most authoritative present-day writers on this subject (he came to China first in 1913), has compounded a prodigious knowledge of the way of life of the Chinese people into a very readable volume.

FASCINATING

This second book has been published as a companion to an earlier edition and the two together provide a fascinating insight into the lives of one of the world's greatest civilisations.

In Hongkong there is a surviving relic of old China, once thought timeless, immutable, and impassive to the convulsions of change in the world about it.

Into this microcosm Colonel Burkhart has ventured, diligently observing and recording every minute aspect of their habits and customs, probing the influences and beliefs which motivate their ordered lives. And his book has the virtue of being able to give depth and perspective to his subject.

Colonel Burkhart's style is easy and fluent. He is meticulous in detail and his writing is pleasantly compact. And he has obviously taken great trouble to assemble his chapters on subjects like the Chinese calendar, the Hungry Ghost festival and Chinese shadow boxing, to mention only a few.

WHIMSICAL

I particularly liked his gentle whimsical touches. He writes, for example, of a rat with a paunch of Aldermanic proportions, playing merry hell in the underworld.

There is an excellent chapter on jade and he gives a simple test to distinguish between the authentic and the fake.

The book is copiously illustrated with the author's own pen drawings and water colours, which, again, display the same scrupulous care for detail and which are completely in character with his style.

For good measure, incidentally, Colonel Burkhart's book enjoys the patronage of one, Wei To (whose image appears on the dust cover as well as on a final page). He is the protector of books. He insures against fires, destructive insects — and even dishonest borrowers! — RH

18 Months For Throwing Acid On Foreman

For throwing sulphuric acid on a foreman of the Taikoo Dockyard on July 29, 52-year-old Wong Cheong-yuen was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour by Mr Justice J.R. Gregg at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Wong declared that he did not think he ought to do hard labour because of his age, but the Judge informed him that he would be medically examined in prison and given only the jobs he was able to do.

Wong reversed his plea to one of guilty this morning after the Judge explained that he could plead in mitigation.

"I want to say something with regard to the injuries which Wong Fook (complainant) has done me and then I will ask Your Lordship to deal with me," the accused declared.

He went on: "What I have done is due to a momentary confusion of the brain. Wong Fook, has driven me, to the extent, so that I could not make a living and I had nothing to eat."

"The accused declared that the complainant invited him to go back to work in Taikoo Dock-

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"How could Ernest have trouble with psychology? Didn't the coach say he was the smartest quarterback he ever had?"

Allegedly Hacked Woman To Death

Poon Shing, a 46-year-old unemployed Chinese, was accused of "cruelly and cold-bloodedly" hacking a woman to death with an axe, when he appeared on a charge of murder before Mr Justice A. D. Scholes at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The incident was alleged to have taken place on a hillside near Ngau Tau Mei Village, close to Un Long, on the evening of July 24.

Poon, charged with the murder of Ho Sheng, is defended by Mr Percy Chen, instructed by Mr R. W. Dyer of Messrs Deacons.

Mr Simon Li, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting.

The accused pleaded not guilty and a jury of five men and two women were empanelled.

The first Court, where the trial is taking place, was filled with students from the Sacred Heart School during the first part of this morning's hearing.

Outlining the Prosecution's case, Mr Li said the evidence was that the alleged murder took place on the hillside about 6 p.m. on July 24.

MOVING HIS HAND

An employee of a farm saw two persons walking on the hillside some distance away, overlooking the farm. The employee saw the two persons standing in a line, and he got up. From his position on the farm, the employee could see that the persons were moving his hand up and down.

The farm hand decided to go up the hill. The Police was called. The farm hand said that the accused was seen with a woman on the hillside. The woman was carrying a bag. The farm hand said that the accused was seen with the woman on the hillside. The woman was carrying a bag. The farm hand said that the accused was seen with the woman on the hillside. The woman was carrying a bag.

On July 24 the complainant told the court that the defendant had been seen with the woman on the hillside. The woman was carrying a bag. The complainant said that the defendant was seen with the woman on the hillside. The woman was carrying a bag.

The six ducks were produced in court, still tied, but resting in a basket. They were ordered to be returned to the defendant by the magistrate who advised him, "Don't do it again."

Admiral's Flag Saluted

A 15-gun salute to the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Scott-Moncrieff, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station, was fired from HMS Newcastle, flagship of Vice-Admiral R. F. Elke, Second-in-Command, Far East Station, when Sir Alan's flag was hoisted on HMS Alert this morning.

Sir Alan replied from Alert with a 15-gun salute to the flag of Admiral Elke.

Sir Alan arrived here from Singapore last Saturday to be present at the annual naval regatta and other sporting activities.

Seamen Not Guilty Of Insubordination PRISON FOR MAN WHO TRIED TO ASSAULT SHIP'S MASTER

The nine Dutch members of the crew of the British ss. Poplar Hill were acquitted by Mr A. G. Parker at the Marine Court this morning on two charges of the alleged insubordination, one that of neglect of duty, and the other, of impeding the progress of the voyage of the ship.

However, Frederick Ouwenel, one of the five of the defendants charged with attempting to assault Captain John Anthony Williams, master of the Poplar Hill, was found guilty and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The other four were acquitted on the charge also.

The alleged incidents took place at Whampoa in the middle of this month. The Poplar Hill arrived at Hongkong on October 21, and subsequently the trial against the nine Dutchmen began the next day. Captain Williams was the complainant in this case.

The nine crew members signed on in the Poplar Hill at Amsterdam last August.

Six of the crew members, Aard Paulus Schouten, Louis Eugene M. Van Den Berg, Frederick Ouwenel, Teunis Brunsveld, Arend Vredenburg and Melt Jacobus Kaarsteker were charged with neglect of their duty aboard the Poplar Hill on October 15, 17, 18 and 19. Gerrik Bouwmeester was charged with the same offence on October 16 and 19. Leonard Emanuel Bonke with the same offence on October 17, 18 and 19 and the ninth defendant, Machiel Jacobson on October 18 and 19.

All nine defendants were also charged with impeding the progress of the voyage of the ship to Hongkong on October 19.

Five of the defendants, Schouten, Van Den Berg, Ouwenel, Vredenburg and Jacobson were further charged with attempting to assault the ship's master, Captain John Anthony Williams, on October 17.

Mr F. G. Nigel, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the complainant. Defendants were represented by Mr D. L. Stodiet, of Messrs Bruton and Company. They pleaded not guilty.

THE JUDGMENT

The Magistrate's written judgment follows:

The prosecution relies on a series of alleged offences as evidence of continuous wilful neglect of duty. In all of these alleged offences except the last, the Master inflicted fines to be deducted from the accused's pay.

The evidence discloses a lamentable ignorance of the contents of the Articles of Agreement on the part of the Master, and he failed utterly to comply with the procedure laid down, and there is no doubt that the fines were improperly imposed and should never have been so imposed, and the accused are in the position before me, of being not guilty on these charges.

The accused were in each case properly before the Master and as a result "in peril" so I cannot consider the facts in these alleged offences.

I am left with the one alleged incident that with which the Master did not deal, and as all the previous alleged offences on which the prosecution have relied as constituting a course of conduct amounting to "continuous wilful neglect of duty" have gone, the one remaining case cannot, on the facts of this case, constitute "continuous wilful neglect of duty" and the accused are, as a result, found not guilty on that charge.

Charge "B" alleges the accused "did combine together to impede the progress of the voyage."

The Court finds that no evidence has been produced that defendants did so combine, confer, or take concerted action to impede the progress of the voyage. The Master in evidence made it quite clear that the progress of the voyage was not so impeded and that the "Poplar Hill" sailed from Whampoa at the appointed time.

All Defendants are, therefore, found not guilty and the charges dismissed.

THIRD CHARGE

Charge "C" declares that "five of the Defendants, that is: Aard Paulus Schouten, Louis Eugene M. Van Den Berg, Arend Vredenburg, Frederick Ouwenel, and Machiel Jacobson did on the night of 17th-18th, October, 1955, on board the ss. Poplar Hill attempt to assault the Master of the ship, Captain John Anthony Williams."

The circumstances surrounding this charge are connected with Charge "A", and that on the night in question, these men who had been ashore drinking at various times since the previous Friday night, returned to their ship in a drunken state. The evidence shows that there was considerable confusion as to the actions of Schouten, Van Den Berg, Vredenburg and Jacobson, sufficient to leave grave doubts in the mind of the Court.

The one clear fact emerging from the mass of evidence is that Ouwenel did on two occasions make every effort to forcibly enter the Master's cabin with intent to assault the Master, on the second occasion armed with an offensive weapon, namely a metal spike. Had he not on both occasions been forcibly restrained by the officers of the ship, he might well be on a much more serious charge.

Although Ouwenel was in a drunken state, this is no excuse, nor can it be accepted as a plea in mitigation for taking the law into his own hands.

Schouten, Van Den Berg, Vredenburg and Jacobson are, therefore, found not guilty and the charges against them dismissed.

The Court has no hesitation in finding Frederick Ouwenel guilty as charged.

From Our Files 100 Years Ago

A seaman named Peter Cameron, lately belonging to the Cheshire, was admitted to the Civil Hospital on the morning of the 18th, and in the absence of the Colonial Surgeon, the case being urgent, was attended by Dr Harland. The man lingered until 9 a.m. on Monday, when he expired, and a post mortem examination, it was found that five teeth had been knocked out of the upper jaw, the lower jaw was fractured in three places and dislocated from the upper, the liver and gall-bladder were ruptured, and the right thigh extensively comminuted at its neck.

By whom the murder was committed is not as yet known, but a man named Bob, and another named Dublin alias Mark, were supposed to be implicated. The latter escaped to Whampoa, but the former was in custody, but bailed out.

By some strange chance, one of Bob's surtles was empanelled as a juror at the coroner's inquest which has been adjourned till the 7th November for further inquiry.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

We believe the following will be found to be a correct version of an affair that has excited some talk during the last two days.

Information was given at the Police Office on Monday, that a carpenter on board the American ship Rainforest was in irons, and had been severely beaten while in harbour by the master, E. W. Nichols. The police had the man brought on shore, and a summons was issued against the Master. The case came before Mr Hiller on Tuesday.

When Mr Hiller appeared for the seaman, asked that the case might be dealt with in a summary manner, as the vessel was about to depart.

The Magistrate found that the assault had been proved, and fined the Master \$50 to the Queen with \$25 compensation to the injured man. During the inquiry, Mr Keenan, the American Consul, was present, and objected throughout to the jurisdiction of the Court, on account of the affair having happened on board an American ship.

ESCAPES USHER

The Master declared he would not pay one cent, upon which Mr Hiller directed he should remain in custody of the Usher until the close of the Court, and in the event of his will refusing to comply with the judgment, he would be committed to goal for one month. About half-past 4, after the close of the Court, Nichols persisting in his refusal, the Usher requested him to proceed to the goal, and he walked in that direction armed with Mr Keenan. On arriving at the goal door, to the Usher's civil hint to step on the American Consul, and an allegation that Mr Hiller had given Nichols liberty to go, with him, and to return in the morning. The Usher desired them to stay.

\$350 Fine For Wasting Water

A 10-year-old assistant foreman, Yuen Hing-sun, of 85 Robinson Road, ground floor, was fined \$350 by Mr Hing-lo at Central this morning for wasting water, altering the inside water service, without approval and using a rubber post.

In remanding defendant, Mr Lo remarked to him, "Water is precious. Water must be preserved."

Mr E. L. Porte, Water Works Inspector, told the Court that at 9.15 p.m. on Sunday, the Water Works received a telephone call saying that water was being wasted at a building site at the rear of Conduit Apartments.

Mr Porte said he went to the place and found the water supply tap full on and the water going to waste. There was also a 100 foot rubber hose attached to the tap going up to the top of the building. Mr Porte said that a rubber hose had been made in the water service inside the building. There, he said, had not been approved by the Department.

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